

sharp spinules in front at the base, strongly geniculate, with a triangular expansion at the apex, the anterior side of the angle the longest and armed with six teeth, the posterior side with one tooth; when the anterior side of the angular expansion closes against the immovable finger the tip of the movable finger considerably surpasses its posterior side; inner edge of hand lightly convex, without trace of any basal prominence, with four strong and some smaller teeth; inner surface of hand without any distinctly depressed or hollowed area on its inner side just below the denticulated crest.

Total length 44 millim.; carapace 25; chela (not including coxa) 26.

Loc. Lampun, N. Siam (*M. Daly*).

Two male examples of this species were collected with one of *T. Dalyi*. The chief difference between the two forms lies in the much smaller size and different shape of the tip of the tibial apophysis and the absence of excavation on the inner surface of the hand in *T. Tarnanii*.

XXVIII.—*Descriptions of new Eastern and Australian Moths.*

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Limacodidæ.

Thosea luxa, nov.

♂. Of a uniform grey colour, some examples tinged with ochreous, some with pale olive; shaft of antennæ dull red, the pectinations red-grey: fore wings with a central thin brown band from hinder margin a little before the middle, stopping short of the costa a little beyond the middle; a brownish spot in the centre of the disk; in some examples the band is more or less obsolete, in others the spot is obsolete, but all have indications of one or the other: the hind wings and the underside are without any markings, the underside is tinged with red.

♀. Without the discal spot in all the three examples before me, the transverse central band more or less marked.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Types in B. M.

Family **Lasiocampidæ**.*Clathe edna*, nov.

♂. Shafts of antennæ red, pectinations red-grey; head, body, and fore wings dark olive-grey; a small whitish space at the base of each antenna; head and thorax with some greyish-white hairs: fore wings irrorated with red atoms; cilia red: hind wings red; both wings without markings; some examples have both wings of a uniform red-grey coloration. Underside of a uniform red colour; legs and body with whitish hairs; costa of fore wings and the upper and lower spaces of the hind wings whitish.

♀. Of a pale uniform red-grey above; abdomen covered with white hairs; underside uniform dull red.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Types in B. M.

Family **Microniidæ**.*Urapteroides diana*, nov.

♂. Like *U. astheniata*, Guen., but on the fore wings the median band is much nearer the streak at end of cell, and instead of a similar band in the disk there is a broad diffuse band of the same colour and the submarginal band of striæ is only very indistinctly indicated; the discal band on the hind wings is also much broader than in *astheniata*, though not so broad as it is on the fore wings: on the underside the difference is still more marked, the discal band on both wings being broad and diffuse.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Gopong, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family **Boarmiidæ**.*Icterodes Hamiltonia*.

Icterodes Hamiltonia, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p. 17, pl. i. fig. 5.

Arichanna Hamiltonia, Hmps. Moths India, iii. p. 294 (1895).

The type (a male) came from the Jaintia Hills. I have lately received a fine series from the same locality, amongst them several fresh females. The female only differs from the male in being slightly larger, the ground-colour of the fore wings somewhat paler, and the orange bands of the abdomen broader.

Family **Monocteniidæ**.*Monoctenia minuta*, nov.

♀. Antennæ greyish white, unipectinate, pectinations short; head, thorax, and fore wings grey, with a slight pinkish tinge; two indistinct transverse grey lines on the disk of fore wings only visible in certain lights; otherwise the wings have no markings: hind wings white, slightly pinkish grey towards outer margin; one discal line, corresponding to the outer line of the fore wings; in some examples these lines are hardly visible. Underside paler than above, uniformly coloured, without any markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Type in B. M.

There are six examples, all females.

Monoctenia ozora, nov:

♂. Sandy grey, slightly tinged with flesh-colour; frons brown, with a white line in front; antennæ with the shafts white; abdomen with grey bands and with a white stripe along each side: hind wings slightly paler than the fore wings, both absolutely without markings, the abdominal margin of the hind wings with white hairs. Underside paler, the abdominal half of hind wings nearly white, and a very large greyish-brown spot in the disk of the fore wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Type in O. M.

Family **Sterrhidæ**.*Sterrha punctilinea*, nov.

♀. Palpi and head deep black; body and wings white, uniformly irrorated with minute atoms; wings with a black dot at end of each cell; three rows of pale blackish spots forming a transverse discal band across both wings; marginal line composed of deep black lunules; cilia marked with grey. Underside same as above, but the discal series of spots are more lunular in shape and on the hind wings there are only two rows.

Expanse of wings $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Type in B. M.

There are four examples, all females, of this very distinctly marked species.

Family Acontiidæ.

Erastria lilacina.

Daxata lilacina, Butler, Ill. Het. vii. p. 81, pl. cxxxiii. fig. 5 (1889).

Raparna lilacina, Hampsn. Moths India, iii. p. 27 (1895).

Great Nikobars.

This insect belongs to the Acontiidæ, and not to the Deltoididæ.

Megalodes radiata, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, and thorax white, covered with grey irrorations; thorax with a brown band in front: fore wings mostly greyish white; in some examples, especially in the females, the entire wing is more or less suffused with grey; some grey spots on the costa, a blackish-brown irregularly shaped space along the hinder margin, thin at the base, broad and quadrate at the middle, with a black and ochreous line, in some examples like an ocellus with ochreous or orange centre; some blackish streaks between the veins in the disk: hind wings white, in some females grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Types in B. M.

There are five males and four females.

Megalodes lucala, nov.

♂. Palpi chocolate-brown, with a few white hairs; thorax chocolate-brown, white in front and at the sides: fore wings with a chocolate-brown costa and with broad markings of the same colour along the hinder margin, containing a short outwardly oblique line beyond the middle; veins brown, some brown streaks on the outer margin in the interspaces; all the inner portions of the wing whitish, as if smeared with white: hind wings white, in one example pure white, in the other with a slight ochreous-grey marginal border. Under-side: fore wings smeared with grey; hind wings pure white, no markings; body whitish, legs chocolate-brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Type in B. M.

Two examples, both males.

Megalodes tusa, nov.

♂ ♀. White; fore wings with five broad, dark grey, straight bands, the first from the costa at the base short, the

second from the hinder margin, broken before reaching the costa, the third running up from the hinder margin for two thirds, the fourth and fifth complete, the fifth on the outer margin; these bands cover nearly the whole wing in the female, leaving thin white linear spaces between them; a black dot at the end of the cell: hind wings with a grey dot at the end of the cell and a broad grey discal band which in some specimens is suffused and clouds most of the lower half of the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{7}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Types in B. M.

There are two males and four females.

Cerynea xenia, nov.

♀. Ochreous brown tinged with pink; palpi dark brown at the sides; head, thorax, first two joints of the abdomen, and a broad band on the wings pale pinkish ochreous; this band crosses the base of the hind wings and runs up to the apex of the fore wings, occupying the whole central space and quite one third of the wing; it has some brown suffusion towards the base and two brownish patches on the costa beyond the middle; the rest of the wing is pale brown, with a slight purplish tinge; there is a darker space towards the apex, through which runs a sinuous, ochreous, submarginal line, with two outward teeth in its centre and a pale spot above the teeth; there is also an indistinct medial similar line which has a large outward curve on its upper part: hind wings paler and more ochreous; a small brown space next to the pale base; a medial sinuous grey line; indications of a discal line, with three black spots marked with white, near the abdominal margin; submarginal black points, pale marginal line, and ochreous cilia.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Gopang, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Allied to *C. lunifera*, Moore.

Cerynea cithara, nov.

♀. Coloured like the preceding species, the pale band from base to apex covered with longitudinal brown streaks, very fine and close together, the band limited by a duplex brown line, which is distorted in the disk and has a short black band which runs on to the outer margin above the middle, and contains an ochreous streak which forms the upperside of an oblong circle which occupies the inner portion

of nearly the whole of the outer pale brown purplish-tinted space, the circlet being formed by a brown duplex line and filled in with pale ochreous grey on its outer side, black and single on its inner side, its upper part connected with the costa near the apex by a fine brown line: hind wings suffused with brown; indications of a discal duplex line filled in with ochreous, most distinct towards abdominal margin; both wings with submarginal black points, fine marginal black line, and ochreous-grey cilia.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Cerynea jugosa, nov.

♀. Head, thorax, first two segments of abdomen, and base and upper two thirds of fore wings bright olive-brown; abdomen greyish brown, dorsal tufts black: fore wings with the olive-brown portion of the wings limited by a blackish-brown line which runs from middle of hinder margin to end of cell, where it is duplex, and on the inside of which are two black dots; here it bends out in a brown streak to the outer margin above the middle, and there is a brown streak from the costa at one third from apex almost parallel with it; the costal streak is edged on its upperside with ochreous, and there is an ochreous mark before the outer margin between the two streaks; the rest of the wing and the whole of the hind wing is unicolorous, being grey, minutely irrorated with brown atoms; submarginal points of both wings and marginal crenulated line black; cilia ochreous grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family Euteliidæ.

Aruga fida, nov.

♂. Purplish grey, covered with minute black irrorations; palpi deep black; body and fore wings very uniform in shade of colour; some black spots on the body; the dorsal tufts on abdomen grey: fore wings with the bands thin, whitish, sinuated, and in parts dentated, and edged on both sides by black lines; the first is subbasal, rather close to the base; second antemedial, with black costal patch on its inner side and a small patch near hinder margin; third discal, commencing on costa above the reniform, curves out, then down to the hinder margin one fourth from the angle, edged outwardly thickly with black, and the whole space between it

and the outer margin filled in with spear-shaped black and white marks; marginal line black, with black points; a black dot forming the orbicular, the reniform square, margined by two black straight lines: hind wings suffused with black, with two crenulated whitish thin bands, medial and submarginal.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

There are two examples unnamed from Borneo in the B. M.

Anuga juvena, nov.

♂. Ochreous grey, very strongly tinged with pink; palpi with a dark brown band at end of second joint; top of head nearly white, some chestnut and whitish bands on thorax, dorsal tufts on abdomen black: fore wings with a black dot as orbicular, with a black ring; the reniform large and square, composed of black and pale lines; the lower and discal part of the wings and a large central patch on the outer margin blackish brown, these brown parts forming two irregular bands, ante- and postmedial, the former including a pale outwardly curved line, the latter limited on both sides by similar lines; marginal points black; cilia pinkish grey, brown opposite the patch: hind wings blackish brown; a large, square-cut, pinkish-grey patch at the anal angle, with a white inner edging; a pinkish-grey medial line corresponding to the second line of the fore wings; cilia pinkish grey. On the underside the pectus is black, with a white band in front and white at the sides; legs blackish brown; fore tarsi with pale pink bands; hind tarsi pinkish grey: wings blackish brown; a pale thin band, discal on fore wings, medial on hind wings; a pale spot with black point at end of each cell; outer third of hind wing pale pinkish grey, with brown patch on centre of outer margin.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Anuga fabrica, nov.

♂. Grey; palpi beneath, head, thorax, and fore wings thickly irrorated with white; abdomen greyish brown, the basal portion irrorated with white, the dorsal tufts black: fore wings with a black inwardly curved line from the hinder margin one third from base to the median vein; the basal space inside dark brown; a discal line, black at the upper and lower portions, white in the middle, from costa one third

from apex towards the outer margin, then deeply bent in towards the end of the cell, and curved down to the hinder margin beyond the middle, where there is a brown space and brown suffusion in the region of the hinder angle; some small brown marks on the costa; black submarginal points: hind wings brown; both wings with a very thin, marginal, brown, crenulated line; cilia with pale basal line and brown tips.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family Stictopteridæ.

Stictoptera viridarin, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, and fore part of thorax chestnut-brown, the remainder of the thorax green: fore wings with the lower third green, the upper two thirds chestnut-brown variegated with green; the orbicular is green, ringed with black; the whole space from this to the base is chestnut-brown; the reniform is brown, ear-shaped, and ringed with white, both on a green space, this colour running obliquely to near apex of the wing; on the outside of the reniform is a large black oval spot or patch, and the space between this and the outer margin is suffused with black; there is a small white spot below the outer side of the large black spot and a black dot below the orbicular: hind wings pale ochreous, pale towards the base, and the veins brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family Gonopteridæ.

Erizada viridifascia, nov.

♀. Top of head and fore part of thorax green, rest of thorax and both wings dark pinkish grey; abdomen dark grey, with whitish segmental lines; first dorsal tuft white: fore wings with broad basal and medial green bands, edged on each side with black, the latter from the hinder angle to the middle of the costa and slightly convex; there are some pale and some blackish marks on the costa and a submarginal sinuous blackish line running from a small white-spotted blackish patch on the costa to the hinder angle: hind wings paler, more pinkish and whitish towards the base. Under-side: fore wings red, grey on the costal and outer margins,

whitish on the hinder margin; hind wings pale grey, irrorated with brown atoms.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{6}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Allied to *Erizadi* (*Blenina*) *effusa*, Swinhoe.

Family Trifidæ.

Methorasa manta, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings chestnut-brown: fore wings with white points on the costa and a white, sub-apical, toothed mark (Σ); three indistinct, sinuous, blackish, transverse lines, antemedial, medial, and postmedial, all inclining outwards from hinder margin, the last two rather close together, the first with an indistinct ringlet towards the hinder margin; marginal points black, with some black vein-streaks; cilia crenulate, with white marks in the hollows on the outer side of the points: hind wings paler, whitish towards base, without markings. Underside dull reddish grey, both wings crossed by a brown crenulated discal line.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family Quadridæ.

Subfamily POLYDESMINÆ.

Genus HOPETOUNIA, nov.

♂. Antennæ nearly as long as fore wings, very minutely ciliated; palpi slightly upturned, not so high as the head, smoothly scaled; a truncate frontal prominence, slight tufts on metathorax; fore wings somewhat narrow, the apex nearly rounded; cilia crenulate; legs without spines, with the usual double pairs of spurs.

Hopetounia carda, nov.

♂. Milky white, suffused with grey; head and frons pure white, the latter with a black dot at the apex of the prominence: fore wings suffused with grey, the costa broadly whitish; a grey longitudinal central streak from base and a streak at apex, conjoined in some examples, others are milky white with hardly any markings; cilia grey and white: hind wings white, with grey outer border. Underside paler; hind

wings with the border reduced to a small grey mark at the apex.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Sherlock River, W. Australia (*Clement*).

Type in B. M.

Eight examples, all males.

Melioptis juba, nov.

♂ ♀. Grey, irrorated with brown atoms: fore wings with many brown irregular marks on the costa; a short black line inwardly edged with ochreous running from hinder margin before the middle to the median vein; its outer side is suffused with black and above the black portion is a large pale reniform stigma with some black on each side of it; a discal straight brown line, outwardly edged with ochreous, the ochreous band being limited by a brown suffused shade, marginal line whitish: hind wings grey, with the borders brownish, marginal line pale.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Roebourne, W. Australia (*Clement*).

There are five examples in the B. M. unnamed, all females.

Subfamily *CATEPHIINÆ*.

Catephia runa, nov.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive greyish brown: fore wings with antemedial and postmedial black thick lines, both more or less dentated and sinuous, the former curved outwardly in its middle, the latter curved outwardly above the middle, then deeply bent inward, then acutely outwards to the hinder margin; above the second bend is a black ringlet below the end of the cell, and between the lines is another indistinct sinuous line; an indistinct sinuous pale line some distance before the outer margin; a pale brown patch on the costa before the apex, some brown marks and streaks in the disk, marginal line black and crenulate: hind wings dark greyish brown; a central pale narrow band; a pale ochreous spot on outer margin before the middle; cilia with a white space at apex.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Labuan (*Everett*).

Allied to *C. amplificans*, Walker.

Subfamily *OPHIUSINÆ*.

Episparis jacquelina, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, body, and both wings of a dark uniform

olive-brown colour above; costa of fore wings with five rather longish spots; a large white semihyaline spot at the end of the cell and another under the costa near the base; an indistinct grey line before the middle, with a small curve inwards from the costa, suddenly angled outwards and then straight down to hinder margin, inclining a little inwards; another somewhat similar line across the disk, and indications of a subbasal line: hind wings with a white semihyaline spot at the end of the cell and a black dot below it; an indistinct sinuous middle line and indications of a similar discal line. Underside pale olive-brown; all the wings smeared with pinkish white; a black dot at end of each cell; outer and discal lines, the latter on hind wings crenulate, and on fore wings there is a whitish space on the outer margin containing a brown lunular patch below the apex; body and legs white; pectus and fore tibia in front brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Subfamily CALESINIÆ.

Pasipeda brandolina, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, thorax, and wings brown, with a greyish-purplish tinge; abdomen scarlet, without any markings: fore wings with a white, somewhat tubular-shaped mark at the end of the cell composed of four spots; above this mark there is a greyish indistinct patch on the costa, three transverse, brown, outwardly curved, indistinct lines—antemedial, medial, and postmedial—rather close together, the space between the last line and the outer margin rather darker than the rest of the wing: hind wings with a central diffused brown band and with scarlet hairs on the abdominal border. On the underside the wings are brown, diffused with scarlet towards the abdominal half of the hind wings, and with three transverse lines on both wings; legs with some scarlet hairs; abdomen scarlet, with a brown line on each side.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Cape York (*Dämel*), ♂.

Type (♀, Taboga Island) in B. M.

Family Focillidæ.

Capnodes pansa, nov.

♂. Palpi brown, with ochreous tip to last joint; body and

wings brickdust-red; abdomen dark grey, with thin segmental brown bands; both wings very uniform in colour, covered with evenly disposed, very minute, brown irrorations: fore wings with erect, antemedial, white, thin band, with an arrow-shaped angle below its middle and a white dot in front above its middle; a large, ear-shaped, reniform, ochreous mark, circled with white and attached to the costa by a white mark; an indistinct wavy brown line from the reniform to hinder margin; a very sinuous brown line before the outer margin, between which and the outer margin the colour is purplish grey: hind wings with an indistinct, sinuous, brown, transverse line a little before the middle; both wings with submarginal and marginal brown lunules and pale anteciliary line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Allied to *C. rufescens*, Moore, and near to *C. pustulifera*, Walker.

Genus *HEPSIDERA*, nov.

♂. Antennæ with short bristles and cilia; palpi sickle-shaped, curving over the head, first joint very short, third not more than one third length of second, all three smoothly scaled; frons flat; slight tufts on metathorax: fore wing long, narrow, costa somewhat concave, rounded just before apex, which is somewhat produced, outer margin slightly rounded and oblique: hind wings with vein 5 from below the middle, 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 from the angles.

Hepsidera lignea, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, and collar dark chestnut-red; thorax pale red, with six dark chestnut-red longitudinal stripes; abdomen paler, with a brown dorsal line and smeared with brown on each side: fore wings darker than the thorax, the outer and hinder margins and all the veins dark chestnut-red, some pale streaks in the interspaces: hind wings pale grey, tinged with red, outer border broadly suffused with brown; cilia of both wings striped into four lines, two dark and two pale. Underside pale pinkish grey, wings suffused in parts with chestnut and all the veins of both wings strongly marked with that colour.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Family Hypenidæ.

Subfamily DELTOIDINÆ.

Bertula nigra, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi of male long, covered with dense pile as in *B. alpheusalis*, Walker; the coloration of the palpi (except for a few pale hairs), body, and wings is a uniform blackish brown, dark, nearly black; the hind wings are slightly paler, there is a faint dot at end of cell of fore wings, and indications of two transverse central lines, rather prominent in some of the females and somewhat of the shape of the prominent central band of *B. alpheusalis*. On the underside the tarsi are banded with ochreous, and on the hind wings there is a brown cell-spot and some discal brown thin bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Pulo Laut (*Doherty*); Sandakan.

Types in B. M.

There are three males and five females from Pulo Laut and one male from Sandakan.

Bertula invenusta, nov.

♂. Of the same section of the genus as the preceding species; of a uniform dull brown colour, the long hairs at the end of the palpi pale ochreous: fore wings clouded in parts with small patches of dark brown; a pale dot in middle of cell, a lunule at the end, and two sinuous pale bands, discal and submarginal; there are also indications on the costa of some inner bands impossible to trace: hind wings with a faint indication of a pale medial band; marginal border of both wings with black lunules and a pale anteciliary line. Underside ochreous brown, paler than above; a brown lunular mark at end of each cell; discal brown crenulated line and submarginal pale similar line across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Sumatra (*Lambrecht*).

Genus PANCREA, nov.

♂. Palpi porrect, second joint long, with stiff hairs beneath, third joint half as long as second and quite smooth; antennæ bipectinate, with short bristles: fore wings long and narrow; costa straight, apex acute; outer margin rounded, hinder margin straight till near the base, where it is concave; cell short, vein 2 from middle of cell, 3, 4, and 5 from lower end, 6 and 7 from upper end, 8, 9, and 10 stalked, 11 and 12

thickened towards base, the frenulum consequently on an enlarged space like a fold: hind wings very broad, apex rather produced; cell very short, veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 from the upper and lower ends of the cell, 5 from the middle of discocellular, 8 free till near base, where it touches 7: legs long, tibia hairy, spurs long; abdomen extending one fifth beyond hind wings.

Panera sordida, nov.

♂. Of a uniform sordid brown colour, last joint of palpi black; antennæ and top of head ochreous grey: fore wings with a brown spot in the cell, the reniform consisting of a brown and a white spot joined together; lines brown, indistinct, ante- and postmedial, the latter much curved outwardly in its upper part; a submarginal sinuous line connected with two brown spots at the costa, one above the other: hind wings paler than fore wings, with central and discal, thin, irregular, brownish bands, which become obsolete before the costa; a brown spot at end of cell. Underside much paler than above, with medial and discal transverse brown crenulated bands, spots as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Lombok (*Everett*).

Oecenanus hieroglyphica, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, and thorax chestnut-brown: fore wings deep black, lines ochreous white; a basal line with an outward angle connected with a subbasal, transverse, straight line, which on the hinder margin is connected with a postpedial distorted line; this line is duplex on its lower half, throwing one tooth inwardly and two outwardly, then curves in singly to the costa at the middle, and just inside it is a stigma-like figure of 8 with a twisted base; the two outward teeth are connected with a submarginal line, which is also connected with a marginal line by a series of spear-shaped marks, and the marginal line is decorated with black lunules; there is also a white dot below the costa outside the postmedial line: hind wings pale brown, with an indistinct, central, whitish, thin band; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, with central brown band and brown spots at the tips; abdomen brown, with ochreous-grey dorsal tufts.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Gopong, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Without the male sex it is not possible to say exactly to what genus this species belongs; but it is so peculiarly and beautifully marked, it is worth describing.

Zanclognatha adda, nov.

♂. Dark blackish brown, nearly black; palpi pale ochreous white on the inner sides; colour of both wings and body very uniform: fore wings with an indistinct, blackish, outwardly curved, antemedial line; an indistinct spot at end of cell; a large white band at the outer margin, cut straight on its inner side, broadest at its upper end, stopping short of the costa, with a blackish spot at the apex, and limited outwardly by the blackish-brown cilia: on the hind wings a straight, whitish, submarginal line extends from the apex to the outer margin before the angle. On the underside the abdomen is ochreous grey; the wings same as above, but paler.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Allied to *Z. albapex*, Hmspn.

Catada atrata, nov.

♂. Palpi pinkish grey; head and fore part of thorax olive-brown, rest of thorax deep black, with a pinkish-grey band behind: fore wings deep black, with pinkish-grey bands, one just commencing at base along hinder border for a short distance, then ascends obliquely to costa above end of cell, where it expands and includes a black dot; the other band is on the outer margin, commencing narrowly at the apex, suddenly expands before reaching the middle, and then extends to the hinder margin; both these bands are edged with white: hind wings dark grey, costal portion paler; both wings with a black marginal line; abdomen dark grey, with a dorsal pinkish-white line.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Nodaria kona, nov.

♂. Palpi and antennæ blackish brown; head, body, and wings fawn-colour; abdomen with white segmental bands; a brown lunule at end of each cell: fore wings with indistinct subbasal, antemedial, and postmedial crenulated lines, the last curving outwardly from the costa round the end of the cell: hind wings with a medial similar line; both wings with a straight brown submarginal line, edged outwardly with white, from costa of fore wings near apex to the outer margin of hind wings before the anal angle, towards which it is abruptly bent; at the apex of fore wings there is a white lunular mark filled in by a deep black spot: hind wings paler

than fore wings, with the costal and abdominal margins broadly whitish. The underside is much paler; the lower portions of fore wings and centre of hind wings whitish; the submarginal bands are indicated by white spots.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Gopong, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Differs from *N. producta*, Hmps., from Ceylon, in having the inner line of fore wings more outwardly curved and in the ocelloid-looking apical spot, which is absent in *N. producta*.

Subfamily HYPENINÆ.

Hypena finga, nov.

♀. Palpi grey, speckled with black; body and wings blackish brown: fore wings with the basal two thirds dark blackish brown, limited by a transverse, sinuous, erect, black line, outwardly edged with white; a black spot in centre of cell, another near its end, an inner, outwardly curved, sinuous line; a pale band on the outside of the outer line, this band edged on both sides with blackish brown; followed by a broader pale band, which is interrupted in its middle and has in its upper portion a pale apical streak and two minute, white, spear-shaped marks; marginal lunules black, edged with white, marginal line pale: hind wings blackish brown, without markings; cilia of both wings brown, with two black bands. Underside uniform brown: fore wings with a white subapical small patch, with a black spot on its inner side.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Lombok (*Everett*).

Allied to *H. nilgirica*, Hmps.

Hypena doda, nov.

♀. Pinkish fawn-colour; palpi brown, whitish beneath; abdomen with the raised tufts dark brown and with thin, segmental, brown bands: fore wings irrorated with chocolate-brown; a brown dot at the end of cell; a straight chocolate duplex band from the hinder margin near the angle to the costa one third from apex; an irregular waved indistinct line just beyond it, and two brown spots at the hinder angle: hind wings with an indistinct, brownish, straight line from the anal angle to the costa a third from apex; black marginal lunules on both wings. Underside ochreous grey; a single, brownish, transverse, thin band across the disk of both wings,

a brown dot at the end of each cell, and brown marginal lunules.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

There are unnamed examples in the B. M. of this species from Penang, Formosa, and Sikkim, all females.

Hypena nuta, nov.

♂. Olive-brown, with a pinkish tinge: the fore wings equally divided into two portions, the basal nearly black in the middle, slightly paler towards base, this portion limited by a white line with two blunt outward dentations; then follows a pale band, and the remainder of the wing a darker clouded brown; marginal lunules brown, marginal line whitish: hind wings uniform dark brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Lombok (*Everett*).

Somewhat resembling *H. stygiana*, Butler, from Japan.

Family Epipaschiidæ.

Locastra ardua, nov.

♂. Palpi brown, thorax and basal third of fore wings dark brown; this space contains an indistinct, subbasal, thin, pale band, a pale oval mark in its middle, and is limited by a pale, sinuous, thin band; the rest of the wing is of a pale brownish ochreous, marked and variegated with brown and irrorated on its pale portions with blackish-brown atoms; a black lunule at end of cell, below it a short blackish-brown band on the middle of the hinder margin; a pale crenulated discal band, which has an outward curve in its middle, which comes rather close to the outer margin; between this and the outer margin the coloration is dark brown: hind wings pale greyish brown on the outer half, very pale and whitish on the abdominal portions; cilia of both wings ochreous, with brown patches; legs blackish brown, with pale bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Fiji (*Dämel*).

Allied to *L. crassipennis*, Walker, but the discal, curved, pale band is much nearer the outer margin than in that species.

Family Schœnobiidæ.

Cirrhochrista minuta, nov.

♀. Pure white; abdomen with orange-red tip: fore wings

with the costa orange; an orange-red band on the outer margin of both wings, narrow, and with a crenulated interior border; cilia orange: fore wings with indications on the costa of ante- and postmedial bands, and an orange-red thin subapical band from the costa at one fifth from apex to outer margin at one third below apex: fore legs with broad orange bands on the tarsi.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Labuan (Everett).

Allied to *C. figuratalis*, Walker, from Celebes.

XXIX.—*Descriptions of new Species of Land-Mollusca from New Guinea.* By HUGH FULTON.

Paryphanta striata, sp. n.

Shell depressed-globose, thin, imperforate, dark olive-brown; spire only very slightly exerted; sculpture with fine but distinct, close-set, oblique striæ; suture rather deep; nucleus with somewhat decussated microscopic spiral striæ; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, rapidly increasing; aperture subovate, very oblique; peristome thin, simple.

Alt. 5, maj. diam. 9 millim.

Hab. Arva River, British New Guinea (*Emil Weiske*).

In placing this species under *Paryphanta* I am following Dr. Otto von Möllendorff, who has described a closely allied species as *Paryphanta louisadarum*, from Rossel Island. The last-named has spiral sulci, which are not present in *P. striata*.

Paryphanta elegans, sp. n.

Shell imperforate, depressed-ovate, almost flat above, convex below, dark brown, corneous, obliquely striated above and below; at rather distant intervals the striæ are developed into oblique rugose folds, on the second whorl the striæ appear (under the lens) to be indistinctly decussated by spiral lines, sharply carinated at the periphery; the periostracum is produced on the carina into triangular hair-like projections; whorls 3, almost flat, rapidly increasing; aperture very oblique, subovate; peristome thin, not expanded.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$, maj. diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Arva River, British New Guinea (*Emil Weiske*).